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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EDITOR MUNFORD SHOT.

STABBED BY A FORMER CHICAGO LAWYER IN KANSAS CITY.

The Chief of the Kansas City "Times" Fired Upon by W. D. Carlile in a Corridor of Hotel Coates—The Former and Two Passengers Seriously Though Not Fatally Wounded—Arrest of the Would-be Murderer—The Article Which Led to the Shooting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—A sensational shooting affray occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this morning at the corner of Sixth and Main streets in this city, in which Dr. Norman Munford, proprietor of the Times, and two other persons were shot by W. D. Carlile, an attorney of this city. The locality is known as the "Junction," where Main and Delaware streets unite and the Fort Scott railroad crosses and recrosses the greater portion of that immediate. Dr. Munford, accompanied by a passenger train, had come from the Union Building to take a car going east. Dr. Munford entered the car, which was about comfortably filled with people. He was about to take a seat near the door when Carlile, who had been standing near the Fort Scott&Gulf Building a few feet away, came to the platform of the car, drew a revolver, and spoke to Munford, saying:

"You have ruined my wife, and I will kill you."

At the same moment Carlile began firing at Munford, who was but three feet distant. The first shot struck Munford in the side, passing from a rib, and lodged under the skin just below the waistband. Carlile quickly fired again, the ball striking Dr. Munford's left arm, and then entering the left breast, just above the nipple. The doctor, who had risen from his seat, was endeavoring to get out of the car, when Carlile fired a fourth shot, which struck Munford in the back, passing through the middle, and just missing a passenger named John Hale in the face.

After firing the shots in rapid consequence Carlile started to run across the footpath on the south side of the street, but was met by Dr. Munford's brother, who had been standing on the platform of the car when the shooting occurred. The latter, who thought he had been fatally wounded, had risen to his feet, and had been able to follow his brother, the report of which was caught by a conductor named John Hale in the car. Dr. Munford called to the officer to go after Carlile, and gave him a description of the latter's appearance and personal dress. Carlile was captured and taken to the station, where he gave up the weapon.

He was taken to 37. Carlile's office in the Gates building, where he was connected to the house telephone, and he was connected to the house. Carlile assembled the combined Gates force, consisting of seventy-seven men, and, addressing them, said that he had taken the greatest satisfaction in shooting Editor Munford, on account of evidence which came to his notice. He would stand the greatest indignation and threats of violence which could be offered. He would stand the greatest persecution, and would submit to the penalty of the law, even to hanging, but he was satisfied after it. He was satisfied that he had done right, and that he would be justified by the people.

Dr. Munford's wife is the correspondent of the Kansas City Times, a morning paper which ceased to exist on the 1st inst. The latter has found to have passed through the Daily portion of its life intact, and the morning issues publish, is not dangerous.

The bullet that struck Munford in the face lodged in his head and has not yet been found. It is not in danger except in case of secondaries, which is deemed improbable.

An attempt to lynch Carlile after being shot, as also was Dr. Munford, by Daily, continues to quite serious. Carlile is in jail in charge of the sheriff of Jackson county.

Dr. Munford is a native of Kentucky and a widely known through his partners in editorial and proprietorship of the Times. He was in the Confederate army and a President of the Confederate Veteran association.

Carlile is a Virginian by birth. He married in Chicago in 1877 and has practiced law here for some years. He is a relative of John Carlile, now deceased, who was once United States Senator from West Virginia.

The immediate occasion for the publication by the Times of charges against Carlile's professional and moral character, May 27 for the Times published an account of a trip to California by Carlile and Miss Gates, a young lawyer in a bottom of $150,000, on which occasion the young lady opened an father's safe. Did not in Hawks, a search city was made upon her, Carlile and their three sets, were subsequently running here at house. In the meantime the Times, May 29, had published the account of the elopement, and the publication of the letter from Carlile to his wife, in which he announced the girl from her mother. Mrs. Carlile, accompanied by Mrs. Munford, and Dr. Munford, went to Chicago on the 29th, arriving there on the 30th, and on their return the 31st, Carlile had obtained from her an ink mark on getting her money after long her. That letter had obtained from her on his part on the part of attorney to control or dispose of her property. It was also intimated that he had taken indecent, if not criminal, liberties with the girl. Carlile made a denial of these charges in print, but did not bring any libel suit, as suggested, but he did, it is said, on representations made to the Republican city committee of Jackson county, with which Miss Gates was also connected. Some talk of church action was had, but nothing has been done in the matter. Carlile had written letters of the Episcopal Bishop's life, but had not before attempted it.

Origin of the Trouble.

Just yesterday morning the Times had said getting about the indictment matter for a divorce. In which case Carlile is to be a great deal of the taking about town, to the effect that he was "shot by Munford," the latter morning, between the hearing across the street in the court complaint of the paper against the Gates.

It was also to it. Carlile's office in the Gates building, behind the door to the corridor, was opened and he could observe, after which he was connected to the house. Carlile assembled the combined Gates force, consisting of seventy-seven men, and, addressing them, said that he had taken the greatest satisfaction in shooting Editor Munford, on account of evidence which came to his notice. He would stand the greatest indignation and threats of violence which could be offered. He would stand the greatest persecution, and would submit to the penalty of the law, even to hanging, but he was satisfied after it. He was satisfied that he had done right, and that he would be justified by the people.

Mrs. Munford, who

[illegible]

A Coming Survey for a Conference Committee.

CHICAGO, U. P., June 14.—During the last few months a surveying party claiming to be under one of the Lackawanna has been carrying a line to the west a few miles south of the Indian Nation and Grand Canon Roads. It is believed that the line will be run to Marion, Ill., where connection will be made with the Chicago & Atlantic for Chicago, and through that road with the Wabash for St. Louis and Southwestern points.

Openings of Navy-Yard Roads to May 31.

The entrance shares of the Evansville Chronicle give the gross earnings of the following roads for May:

[illegible]		
Total	$	$

This is a net increase of $[illegible] as compared with May, 1885.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road for the month of May, 1886, were $[illegible], and in the same period, 1885, $[illegible], a net increase of $[illegible].

A Line of Rates Established to Topeka, Kan., by Competing Lines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—[Special.]—A [illegible] was issued to-day by the Executive Committee of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, [illegible] to the same parties, [illegible] at the rate of $40,000 per mile of the road from [illegible] to Council Bluffs, Ia. The bonds are to run thirty years.

Still Against the St. Paul & Duluth.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—Suit was begun this morning in the St. Louis & Dubuque against the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, for recovery of interest on all the bonded certain county of nine bonds, having coupons of $[illegible]. The suit is brought to prevent the sale under foreclosure proceedings.

General Notes.

The meeting of the line operated in the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota traffic which was to have been held at Commissioner Cassatt's office tomorrow and the general meeting which was to have been held at Minneapolis Thursday have been postponed until next Monday at Grant's desk at Minneapolis.

The General Freight Agents of the Chicago Lines [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] rates on [illegible] and [illegible] from Chicago to Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss., [illegible] and [illegible] cents per 100 pounds.

A decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana that the [illegible] Railroad Company [illegible] and [illegible] Railroad Company [illegible] and [illegible] Railroad Company [illegible] and

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

GENERAL WORLD OVER THE LAND-FORFEITURE QUESTION.

The Issue Fails to Be Anything Definite in the Pension-Municipal Bill Improvement—The President Kept Up to Lating Out Work Then—Something About the Supreme Court Vacancy—Notes from the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was taken up again in the Senate today. Mr. Call took the floor and resumed his remarks in support of the proposition to forfeit all lands not earned within the time prescribed by Congress.

Mr. Call said that all Government grants of railroad lands should be forfeited that had not been earned within the time prescribed by the granting acts. He denied that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had any legal or equitable right to the land not earned.

Mr. Call said the bill before the Senate proposed to forfeit about 2,000,000 acres of land adjacent to the portion of the line that was now built. It is to the general interest, he believed, to the people of the Territory that that land should be completed through to the Pacific. The cost of the seventy-five miles of the Cascade Branch still outstanding, including the tunnel, was estimated at $2,000,000. It would be a great injury to the country, Mr. Call said, to forfeit that portion of the road. It would prevent the construction of a road important that immediate place of the road, and to that extent would compel parts to endure the railroad company of a part of the obligation which it had undertaken.

Mr. Mitchell offered an amendment to exempt from forfeiture the lands co-terminous with the completed portion of the Cascade Branch. The amendment would not complete the Cascade Branch the Government and completion of the Pacific Northern would have to compete at the hands of the Union Pacific & Tacoma (Co.) Company. He (the speaker) had no personal right against the portion of the road from Portland to Tacoma, but the Union Pacific, and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, in which Mr. Villard, and Mr. Ben Holladay were interested.

Mr. Van Wyck said he had built forty lines to the Pacific, and if the Central Pacific came to Congress with propositions to build those lines contrary to its interest he would be glad to vote against them. He had voted with the Central Pacific men and they voted with the railroad men. The Government built the Union Pacific to counteract the Southern combination and that combination to-day was not worth two cents. Mr. Van Wyck said that if Congress had a right to forfeit the land for a breach of the conditions on the part of the road it was proper Congress had a right to take the forfeiture from the date of the grant of seventeen years having more of the rights of public policy than a right to forfeit private property. (Laughter.) He referred pointedly to the "high-minding resolutions" of anti-monopolistic parties passed every four years about railroad forfeitures and "clamoring the public domain for actual settlers," and contrasted these resolutions with what he declared to be the fact—railroad grants accomplished settlement. There being a difference of opinion in the Senate as to what amendment to take the Senate would adjourn to-day.

Mr. Van Wyck said the Government had imposed on the road as much money for sixty miles completed, and on the favorable certificate of the Government's agents and engineers as engineer accounting to the contract, if Northern Pacific had a legal interest to sell, it was very clear to Mr. Dorsey's mind that there was an equitable interest in Dorsey Gould and others who had built the road. He would insist on forfeiture, and the Government accepted the road in accordance with the contract. The speaker did not understand the motive of the Chairman's (Call's) grant which would work a most important portion of the road, and which would be of the utmost consequence to the people of the Northwest.

Mr. Call, in reply, said the Government had accepted the road in accordance with the contract. The Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Dorsey) had referred to the Union Pacific Railroad. He (Call) had voted for the Union Pacific Railroad bill originally, but in every subsequent bill he had voted against the Union Pacific Railroad. He had voted against the Texas Pacific bill originally, believing the road would be of great benefit to the country, but subsequently he had voted against it, believing it to be a great injury to the country. He had voted against the construction of a road important that immediate place of the road, and to that extent would compel parts to endure the railroad company of a part of the obligation which it had undertaken.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1896.

Democracy, the Present nation, is dead.

There were 218 deaths in Chicago last week.

Sir. Mckinley will move to consider the Tariff bill Thursday.

Gov. Rusk will probably be renominated by the Republicans of Wisconsin.

Magnificent semi-centennial on a State will be celebrated at Lansing today.

Congressman Rich is looking after his fences in the Sixth Congressional District.

A true democrat Vancouver, B. C., and half 1,000 people homeless. All in repentance.

Payne H. Gerhard, charged with wife-murder, sat his throat in the jail at Lynn, Mass.

Governor Rich of Minnesota and Judge Shiras think their names were here greatly benefited the growing crops.

Dr. Edwards yesterday formally severed his relations with the Third Presbyterian Church of this city.

Gen. Lloyd says the President has not as yet decided on any particular progress for his summer vacation.

A bill passed the House yesterday prohibiting book-making and pool-selling in the District of Columbia.

The German Old People's Home (Altenheim) at Silver Forest was formally opened and dedicated yesterday.

A new asteroid at Algiers, Ireland, during which several houses of Pennsylvania were wrecked and many people injured.

Gov. Rusk's time for the 142 delegates to the Kansas Republican State Convention is limited to vote for its nomination.

Hans H. Dodell will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Minnesota district now represented by Ellis White.

A series of violations prevailed Sunday night and yesterday morning at Galveston, Tex. Part of the city was flooded, and much damage is reported.

An effort will be made tonight to obtain a franchise from the St. Louis Council for an electric elevated railway, which it is claimed Eastern capitalists are backing.

Harry Dysart has sold to George H. O'Brien for $10,000 cash (or), improved, on Ellsworth avenue, southwest front, 200 feet southeast of Ogden avenue.

The House yesterday agreed to the report of the Committee on Public Lands recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Atlanta & Pacific Land-Forfeiture bill.

Representative Bowers offered a resolution in the House yesterday providing for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Constitutional Government, April 30, 1889.

Queen Victoria has offered the Castle de Pau the use of Cannes Castle during his visits from France. He declined with thanks, claiming that he did not intend to live in England permanently.

Frederick Baldwin, the seventh victim of the barometer riot, died at the County Hospital yesterday after a vain effort had been made to save his life by the transfusion of healthy blood into his system.

The maximum temperature in Chicago at 2 p. m. yesterday was 84°. At St. Louis the thermometer stood at 90°. At Texas the quicksilver ranged about 110°. According to the weather bureau the hot wave will disappear today.

President Cleveland will meet all who desire to pay their respects at 11:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, and requests that the remainder of the time be allowed him for the performance of official duty and the transaction of private business.

Mr. Warner of Ohio introduced in the House yesterday a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information showing the number, extent, and location of foreign holdings of what were formerly public lands, but how the title to such lands had been acquired by aliens.

London, the deposed queen King of Dahomey, committed suicide Sunday night by drowning himself in Steinberg Lake. The attendant physician lost his life in trying to save the deformed monarch. He brother has been proclaimed King under the title of Gbe I., but as he has been severely censured for his acts in exile, Prime Lotgosi, will remain Regent.

The local money market was moderately active for the season, with ready rates at the banks and sixteen on the street. There was similar demand for local securities for investment. New York exchange was five

of all kinds prevailed, and sterling bills steady. —The Chicago produce markets were tame and dreaded, with a weakness in lower prices, due to reports of rains in the West. As compared with Saturday, pork closed 15 cents lower, lard and ribs 5 cents lower, wheat and oats ½ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, rye and flaxseed firm, and barley steady.

A remonstrance ordinance presented to the City Council by the Mayor last night in regard to granting the North Chicago City Railway Company permission to change to the cable system was adopted by a vote of 29 to 10. It is provided that Division street between Clark and North State and North State street from Division to Elm shall not be given up to the new motive power unless the consent of more than half the frontage on those streets shall petition for the same. The above ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD REFUNDING BILL.

The extension bill which is now being so fervently advocated in Congress will not direct about one-half the debt of the Pacific railroads to the Government, reduce the rate of interest to 1 per cent, and grant an extension of sixty years. At this writing the theory that the plundering pirate crew who have stolen the Government blind will turn over a new leaf and henceforth observe their obligations and pay their honest debts. If the future is to be judged by the past the passage of this bill will lead to sixty years more of extortion, falsehood on the people, and default and robbery of the Government, intermingled with the systematic fleecing of the "lambs." The rights conferring the Pacific roads have almost every conceivable offset there, always taking a side for every lick, and, if experience teaches anything, the Sixty Years' Extension bill may be expected to usher in another long period of skulduggery and fraud, ending with the unloading on the Government of a wrecked, rotted, worthless property. Yet, as the Pacific roads have always been strong in Congress and able to secure about all they wanted regardless of the public interests, there is an excellent chance that the extension bill may go through. The bill is well named compounding a felony.

As a specimen brick showing the habit of the Pacific roads in dealing with the Government the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific is in point. The act of 1872 provided as a condition for the consummation there made that "no new stock shall be issued or mortgages or pledges made on the property or future earnings of the company without leave of Congress." Three years after the passage of the act, when the Denver and the Kansas Pacific lands were bankrupt and their stock selling at less than $3 a share, the Gould-Sloan-Sage syndicate bought $5,000,000 of the first and $10,000,000 of the latter for about $1,000,000, and by 1879 had "consolidated" them lines with the Union Pacific, whose stock was selling at 110, thus getting $100 a share for $1 stocks. The total plunder in the transaction amounted to about $15,000,000, and the patrons of the Union Pacific system have been assessed ever since to pay earnings on this bogus stock. Was not the violation or evasion of law perfectly clear? Congress was not asked to give its consent, and the new stock, which "pledged" the "future earnings of the company," was issued in plain, unmistakable violation of the whole spirit and letter of the law. Is there a single reason to suppose the stock-gambling crew will keep any better faith with the Government under the law now proposed? Will they not accept all the advantages and benefits offered, seize all the plunder within reach, and repudiate every obligation to the Government? What rational reason is there to expect anything else?

If ever the legal and fraudulent consolidation of the Denver and Kansas Pacific lands was only a step in the bolder and successful one as an instance showing the general policy of Gould's pirate crew. The Gould-Sidney scheme, the bribery of Government and Congressmen, the Pacific Mail literature and Congressmen, the falsified records, the false mortgages, and the fraudulent, evasive lease—all these thieving practices have been exposed and proved beyond all doubt. The Wilson Investigating Committee reported unanimously a few years ago that the frauds perpetrated by the Pacific lands were of such a character that Congress would be justified in revoking their charters and escheating them out of existence. In view of previous experience it would seem, therefore, that Congress, instead of devising plans to compromise past felonies, ought to take these corporations by the throat and make them or their directors disgorge. Why should they retain stolen or money acquired by violation of law? Instead of granting the Pacific roads an extension of time with renewed opportunities for plunder, why should not the Government demand that they be put in the hands of a receiver and managed hereafter with a view to the enforcement of their obligations and the payment of their debts?

GLADSTONE'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

Mr. Gladstone's electoral address, issued Saturday, is of that he intends hereafter to would be—that, emolus, and compulsoriness. He states the main issue boldly and without waste of words, and explains why it has come to take precedence of all other questions, why it has thrust aside every other subject and adjourned hopes of useful and progressive legislation for England and Scotland. The Tory Government brought it right to give Irish affairs the first place in legislation. Mr. Gladstone's Government was obliged to take it up or assume office. "It was our absolute duty," says the Premier, "if we did not adopt basis [the Tories'] method to propose another." Having thus set himself right on this point with the people of Scotland, who, not without reason, complain of the neglect of necessary Scotch legislation, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to describe the position of Gladstonia, who complains that the Prime Minister took up the solution of the homerule problem without warning to his colleagues. He says distinctly that he undertook the formation of a new Cabinet "on the basis of an autonomous policy, with the truest sustenance" to those whose aid he sought as colleagues. There are but two points for Ireland—the policy of coercion and strong government, to defend by Lord Salisbury, and the policy of permitting Ireland to manage her own affairs under well-considered conditions. Mr. Gladstone stands the latter, and his defeated bill proposed to give it effect.

In summing up of the hostile likely to arise from the acceptance of the home-rule program is hostile and eloquent, and appeals not only to the good sense and love of justice of the British people, but at the same time to their self-interest. Home rule, he says, will result in:

The concentration of the United Empire, and great sections to its strength, the prestige of the navy, commerce, and commanding regions of the public treasure (in enforcing coercion in Ireland), the alienation and greatest nations of Ireland, the estrangement and greatest nations of Ireland, the estrangement and greatest nations of Ireland, the estrangement

A MAD MONARCH'S SUICIDE

KING LUDWIG DROWNS HIMSELF IN LAKE STARNBERG.

The Also Drags Dr. Gudden to a Watery Grave—Evidence of a Terrible Struggle Between the Two Men—Fears the Punishment King of Bavaria—Excitement and Horror at Munich—The Funeral at Berlin—General Foreign Notes.

MUNICH, June 13.—[By Atlantic Cable.]—It is the sad duty of The Tribune correspondent to record the tragic ending of the brief but eventful career of the King Ludwig of Bavaria, the most picturesque figure of the Wittelsbach dynasty, and the most romantic monarch of the century. The King was found drowned in the Starnberg Lake, about 10 miles from the city, this morning, and with him was found the body of Dr. Gudden, the alienist who had been in charge of the King's person since the latter was declared insane by the Council of State on June 10, 1886. The King's body was found floating on the surface of the water, while that of Dr. Gudden was discovered at the bottom of the lake, about 100 yards away. The bodies were brought to the shore by fishermen, and the King's body was identified by the royal physician, Dr. Hubrecht, and by the King's valet, Lorenz Mayr. The latter, who had been in the King's service for many years, was the last person to see the King alive. He brought the sad news to the city, and the body of the King's master and his companion were then conveyed to the Castle of Berg, on the Starnberg Lake, where the King had been confined since his removal from Neuschwanstein Castle, on June 10, 1886.

Shortly after the discovery of the bodies the Council of State met in the Castle of Berg, and, after viewing the remains of the King, decided that the Prince Regent should assume the reins of government. The Council of State then proceeded to Munich, where the Prince Regent took the oath of office before the Council of State and the Ministry. The Prince Regent then issued a proclamation announcing the death of the King, and declaring that he would assume the duties of Regent. The Prince Regent then appointed Count Crailsheim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Baron Lutz, who resigned on account of ill health. Count Crailsheim was formerly Minister to Wurtemberg.

The Prince Regent has also appointed Count Feilitzsch Minister of War, to succeed Count Asch, who resigned on account of ill health. Count Feilitzsch was formerly Minister to Saxony.

The Prince Regent has also appointed Count Crailsheim

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

[illegible] REFUSES LABOR UNIONS HEARING ON NEWSBOY QUEER.

The Immediate Prospect for the Building of the Library—The State Power in the Hands of the Trustees—Miss Julia Rumsey's Estate—Police and Gas Inspecting Against Each Other—The Settler Controversy.

An order was entered by Judge Shepard yesterday in the Newsboy suit case authorizing the trustees to go on and manage the property until the further order of the court, but not to sell any real estate, nor make permanent improvements, nor lease longer than until May, 1887.

[illegible] has to make a report according to the terms the terms of the order, and when [illegible] has completed this matter, and the [illegible] have expended the $50,000 and over [illegible] of bonds, and over $50,000 [illegible] of bonds, and over $50,000 [illegible] of bonds, and over $50,000

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,
Manitou Springs, Colorado.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
THE SPRING HOUSE,

CONGRESS HALL,
Saratoga Springs.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS RESORT IN ORIENTAL.
HOTEL LAFAYETTE
Minnetonka Beach, Minn.

ORIENTAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

WILMINGTON ON THE SEA.

DISINFECTION

TO BE OF VALUE SHOULD BE

CONSTANT.

The regular monthly inspection and common chemical action of our GERMICIDE gives the only SURE PROTECTION from Sewer Gas and foul odors about the premises.

Send for circular or call and get sample box of our chemical preparation, "Anti-Rot"

At 305 Wabash-av.

THE GERMICIDE.

Master's Sale.

REAL ESTATE BARGAIN.

WATER RATES.

SILURIAN.

Purest and Best Waukesha Water.

CAUTION.

SILURIAN GINGER ALE

Office and Depot 75 Sixth-st.

Dr. HENRY OLIN,

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

AUCTION SALES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR SALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED.

PERSONAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTRUCTION.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

Anchor Line.

Wilson Line of Steamers

GREAT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Alfred Orendorf, Springfield, is at the Palmer.

The Rev. J. H. Phillips, Louisville, Colo., and S. T. Linton, Springfield, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Gloeckler, optician, at Jackson street, Tuesday morning, was at 6 a. m., 77°; 9 a. m., 87°; 12 m., 87°; 3 p. m., 87°; 6 p. m., 87°; 9 p. m., 82°; 12 p. m., 81°; 3 a. m., 78°; 6 a. m., 76°.

Work has been commenced on the eight-foot sewer in Western avenue, 1,400 feet north of North avenue, and in Lincoln avenue, from Belmont to Fullerton avenue, and will be pushed until the appropriation of $60,000 is exhausted. A force of seventy men is employed.

The Methodist ministers decided to adjourn Monday, June 20, until the first Monday in September. Rev. S. Brady of the John Street Church was appointed on the programme who accepted from a summary character and must look, not to secular spirit. This is setting a bad thing to start her experiences in the ministry.

Billy Young, the man who was arrested on board the steamer Ameriean on a charge of forgery, was taken over to the Sheriff from Buffalo County, Neb., yesterday, and the case started west. The Ameriean Sheriff brought back with him $150 to pay a contract that had been placed. This was taken over to Mr. Duggins, who caused Young's arrest.

Frederick Wichman, a carpenter living at No. 110 Lewis street, is accused of having his three children, aged 7, 5, and 3 years, alone and without a morsel of food in the house from Friday morning until Sunday night. The children were at partially fasting that they were produced and carried to the neighborhood. Justice Kersten will investigate the case.

Mr. James S. Ells of James S. Ells & Co., the merchants may sometimes, has been confined to his home at South Evanston for three weeks, and the case of his home branch on is never given encouragement to his friends. Dr. J. S. Jones, who has been in consultation with the family physician, pronounces the malady typho-malarial fever, and reports it as a critical case.

A letter to Inverness was issued by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday to the Jewett Sash Cleaner Company, with a proposed capital stock of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Samuel T. Wilson, Charles H. Chamberlain, Chauncey Keep, and John Alex. Dow. The company proposes to construct an inside railway in Keeps or some other street upon which the Council will grant the right of that kind to the city limits.

Capt. Samuel W. Dunn of the Fourth Ward was yesterday appointed an inspector of Canvass by Colonel Swenson, to succeed R. C. Bailey, whose resignation was asked for some time ago. Other changes are announced to take place today, but the editors were still in doubt last night as to whether they would be made or not. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Speer, a party to the city hall improvement, and J. C. Bailey, a carrier on the North Side.

The new branch of the West Division Street Railway from the corner of Kinzie and Dearborn street to Division street to Humboldt Park was opened yesterday. This will be from the start a profitable line, as it opens up a vast section of the city extending from the lake shore on the south to North avenue on the north, which was heretofore almost entirely without transportation except that furnished by the Milwaukee avenue line running along its extreme eastern boundary.

There were 112 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of seven from the preceding week and four from the corresponding week last year. Of the deceased ninety-eight were under 5 years of age, forty-eight of these under 1 year, twenty between 5 and 10, and seven between 10 and 15. Diphtheria carried off eleven, scarlet fever six, typhoid fever five, consumption twenty-four, convulsions eleven, bronchitis sixteen, pneumonia eleven, cancer six, old age nine, and accidents seven. The annual rate was 17.30 per 1,000.

Capt. W. P. Black, the chief account in the Cronin case, says that the defense will be ready for trial next Monday and that they will ask no delays. Mayor Harrison has not been subpœnaed, but may testify, however, as to the presence of the lieutenant meeting (10 Great St. p. m., he had to called upon to prove the disposition of the meeting when the police were dispersing when the blast was thrown, and whether the police were going to suppress the to the duties in connection the meeting or dispose.

The committee of the Scottish clinic Commissioners, to be held at Tacoma July 7 to 9, met last night. J. C. Hodge of Toronto was elected manager. Arrangements were made for an exhibition games of lacrosse by the Caledonian Club, an exhibition drill by the Highland Guards, and a concert about each hour, to which one of the contestants will be treated free. An invitation to be present at a Scottish concert from Dublin will probably be accepted. Two hundred dollars was voted to the Tacoma Caledonian Club to help it defray its expenses.

A. W. Byrne, real-estate agent, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sam Fredericks on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. D. J. Chandler, recently from Bedford, Ind., says that he met the prisoner about a week ago. He claimed to be a real-estate agent, and said he was the owner of a large tract of land in Indiana. He then proceeded to borrowing $75 from Chandler on the promise that he would get him a position. Chandler says that he has since learned that Byrne was arrested in Indiana for the same offense, and that he is to be prosecuted by that State. Byrne, a party to the city hall improvement, Charles Speer, a party to the city hall improvement, and J. C. Bailey, a carrier on the North Side.

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Capt. W. P. Black, the chief account in the [illegible]

AN AMERICAN COUNTESS.

THE DAUGHTER OF A JUDGE OF THE OLD DORIC DISTRICT.

Mr. Gaylord Thompson, Driven from America During the Revolutionary War, Settles Title in England and Marries ...His Sufferings Taken for the Stealth of Humanity—The Charitable Deeds of His Daughter.

Upon visiting the ancient and picturesque cathedral of Lincoln, Grave Travelle Farmer may often be noticed by visitors to have shed the archangel's sadness, and to dwell by the tomb and title of Sarah, Countess of Rosecarr, inscribed upon a marble pyramidal form, in memory of the fair American who inherited and bore the title of Countess. She was born of the Doric colonists, Concord, Oct. 31, 1772 (her Oct. 31, writes extract circumstantially reads), for she was the daughter of Maj. Benjamin and Sarah (Wales) Thompson. The Major Benjamin, as his various merits and wants, before as one of men of age, the imperial favor of the Empire, Duke of Saxony, and by his was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Before with was the aforementioned Carolina, Sarah, the wife of the Benjamin Doric, one of the earliest actions of Concord, which was slightly called Goodhue. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Walker, pastor of the First Congregationalist Church in Concord, where she was born, and where she passed the larger portion of her life. She was 19 years old when first married to the Colonel—a union into the the principal and wisest one of those days—and the years numbered nine or ten by her, and, after the happy existence of married life, the Doric Sarah, having one son, Paul Doric, who also became a Colonel. To the young mother was left one of the largest estates in New Hampshire. Her husband's whole fortune was in the hands of Tories, and there is to be this year. He was left sole owner of several estates which he had held and forbidden to sell. Besides the large tract of land in Rumford, Concord, and Boscawen, he owned a house in Portsmouth, and that in Boston, and the Province House, which was the residence of the Governors. Before the beginning of the Revolution, Mrs. Thompson had returned to her father's house in Concord, where she remained until the close of the war.

The family of the Colonel suffered from the hate and bitterness of the Revolution. Their property was confiscated, and they were proscribed as Tories. Mrs. Thompson, with her son, Paul Doric, and her daughter Sarah, left Concord for Boston, and from there sailed for England. Her husband had preceded them to London, and there he was received with favor by the King, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mrs. Thompson and her children were presented at Court, and received the most distinguished attentions from the King and Queen and all the nobility. Her husband was knighted, and received a pension of £1,500 sterling, and was made a Privy Councilor. The Colonel was also appointed Minister to the Court of Bavaria, and Sir Benjamin and Lady Thompson went to Munich, where they remained for many years. Sir Benjamin was a man of great ability, and was thoroughly appreciated by the Elector of Bavaria, who made him Minister of War, Minister of Police, Chamberlain of the Household, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, with the title of Count Rumford, from the name of the town in New Hampshire where he had been born. He was also made a Knight of the Bath, and received the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, and the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. He was also a member of the Royal Society, and founded the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He

CHICAGO IS A WINNER.

THE CHAMPIONS AGAIN LEAD THE COWBOYS.

The Last Game of the Series with Kansas City Won by the White Stockings—Secret Work What the Third Game Took St. Louis—The Nationals Found the Bostons for a Game—Other Games—Anson Sacked to New York—A Pugh with Three Baggies—Foul Balls.

(Other sporting news is printed on the second page.)

One of the best-contested games witnessed upon the home grounds was seen and greatly enjoyed between the Cowboys [illegible] and the White Stockings, the latter being victorious by a score of 5 to 3. Eight innings had been played by the two batteries—Flynn and Burke—and a pretty battery game all exhibits not to discount quite so much this season. First scored in both innings, and the last and the only one gotten received after the fourth inning. It is somewhat fair that twenty-six of the twenty-seven men named by the Kansas City management should be retired, as they were, by the home battery, and that the only one [illegible] should be the last one, concerning the long ones especially, for the last of the gray runs the home grounds this year. The Cowboys also made a strong record for themselves, and their home [illegible] himself at short field, as [illegible] at second base and Hanlon at short, [illegible] Burke, and a determination upon the part of both teams to win [illegible] part of the season, together with the [illegible] their record [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]